

# A PAGE OF AMERICAN WAR NEWS

## FOCH ON THREE GREAT ARCS DRIVING GERMANS IN POCKETS IN CHAMPAGNE, AT LILLE AND LAON

French Troops Pressing On With a Slogan,  
"Village for Village and Church  
for Church."

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The great battle along the western front to-day is resolved into a series of great alternating movements centralized around three main theatres.

The battlefield is taking the shape of three gigantic half-circles within two northern arcs in the heart of Northern France's industrial regions. At the bottom of each half-circle Marshal Foch is hammering in an effort to increase the encirclement and pinch off the Germans within.

The northern arc encircles Lille, one of the most populous centres of France, and is about forty miles in diameter. The German retreat is flattening this arc hourly. Such a retirement is of tremendous importance. Every yard gained around Roulers and Cambrai increases the probability of greater success for the Allies.

Around Laon there is another arc, this one thirty miles across, where the rim is gradually drawing inward. The Germans are hurling the flower of their reserves against the tops and bottoms of these two arcs in a desperate endeavor to check the clamping movements.

The other main arc is in the Champagne district, where American troops are going forward across the most difficult country, pulling their ring tighter and tighter. The American capture of Mont Blanc and the French success at Compiègne accentuate the encircling, allowing 75's to enfilade the enemy positions along the chain of hills at Moronviller.

The upper arc places the British within sight of Lille, but efforts are being made to outflank this city instead of carrying it by frontal assault. Hoping thereby to avoid millions of dollars' damage to the city by bombardment.

The French press is adopting a slogan of "village for village, church for church" in reprisal for the German assault on French towns. The newspapers are urging the Government to issue an ultimatum to Germany, declaring that a German town will be destroyed for every wrecked French town destroyed during the present German retreat.

## LENS IS IN RUINS; MINES FLOODED

All Factories in St. Quentin That  
Might Compete With Ger-  
mans Are Destroyed.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—M. Baily, Deputy Mayor of Lens, says the liberated city is in ruins and the coal mines flooded and otherwise damaged, says Havas Agency. To reclaim the mines will require an enormous amount of work. The Government has made a loan of 2,000,000 francs to Lens to cover the first expenses, such as the buying of tools and other implements. Several of the mine owners declare that all efforts will be put forward to get the mines on a working basis as soon as possible.

All factories and business houses in St. Quentin, which were likely to compete against German industries, were methodically destroyed by the Germans. Louis Ringier, Deputy for St. Quentin, who made a careful survey of the city, found that beyond the damage to factories and business houses the property loss will not be great and the normal life of the city can quickly be restored. Deputy Ringier reports that the magnificent old city hall is intact. Its bell tower was struck by a few shells, but this damage can be repaired. The basilica suffered heavy damage.

## FERDINAND ABDICATES THRONE OF BULGARIA

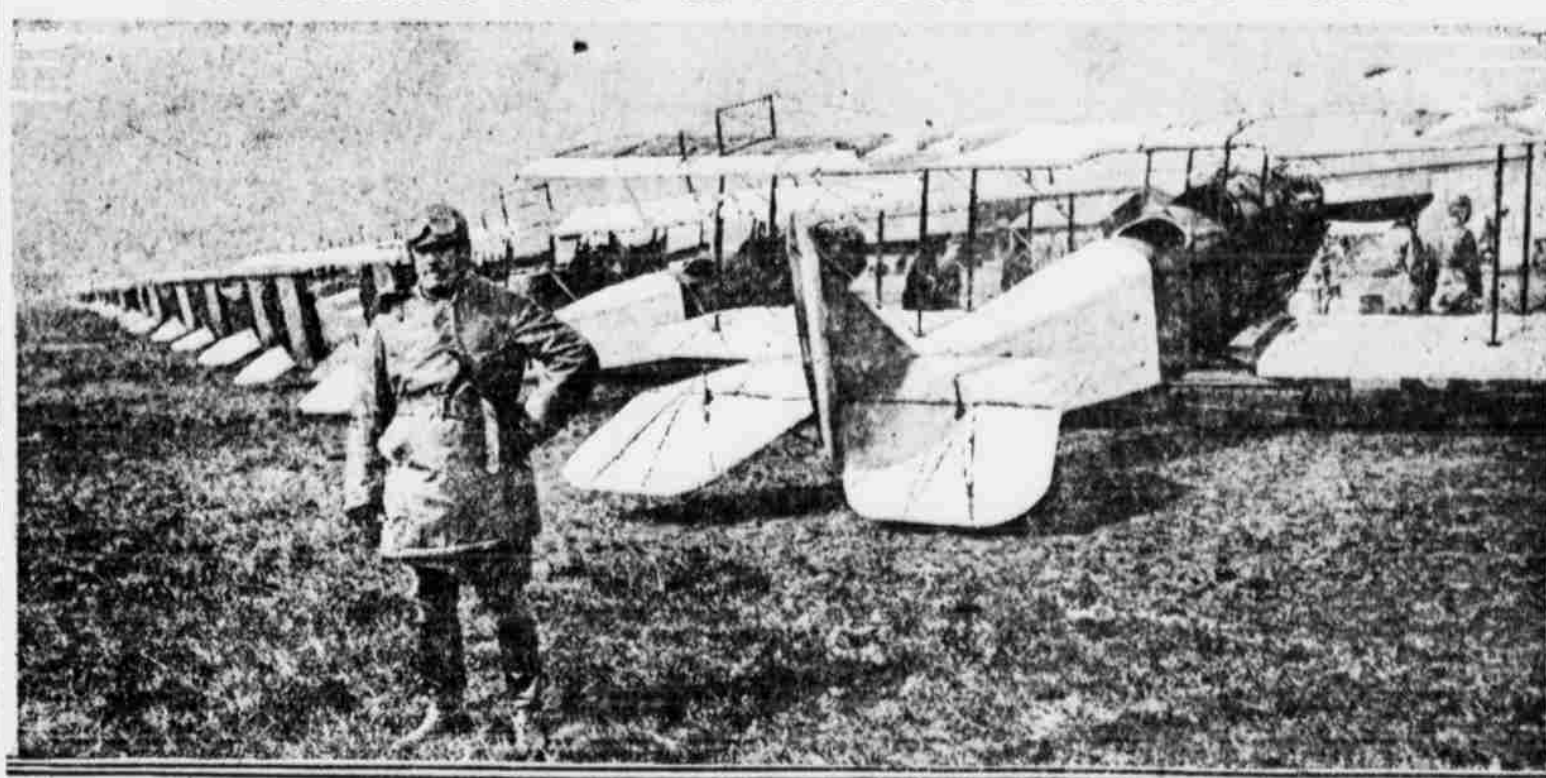
Crown Prince Boris Assumes  
Reins of Government  
in Sofia.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5.—The official Austrian correspondence bureau has given out a despatch from Sofia dated Friday, stating that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated on Thursday in favor of Crown Prince Boris. The new king, it is declared, has already assumed the reins of office.

## Graduate Nurses and Nurses' Aids

Are urgently needed in Massachusetts to combat influenza epidemic. State will pay \$28 a week and expenses to graduate nurses and \$15 a week and expenses to trained assistants. Will refund transportation within 24 hours' radius of Boston. Before leaving telegraph State Health Department, State House, Boston.

## Aeronautic Chief at Mineola Aviation Field



MAJ. GEN. KENLY AT  
MINEOLA AVIATION FIELD. He inspected the great fleet of air  
machines there and was impressed with the thorough manner and training in evidence among the men. Gen. Kenly is shown after making his inspection tour.

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## PRINCE MAXIMILIAN MAY OFFER PARLEY ON RUSSIAN TREATY

Firm Against Restoring Alsace-  
Lorraine—Dr. Solf Made  
Foreign Secretary.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German Imperial Chancellor, will declare against annexations in the west by Germany and in favor of the full restoration of Belgium, according to a despatch to Le Journal from Zurich. The restoration will be carried out by means of an international fund, however, according to the programme which it is indicated the Chancellor will propose to the Reichstag to-day.

In general, it is declared, his statement of policy will be based on both the Reichstag peace resolution of 1917 and the recent statement of Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

There is indication also that the Chancellor will make known a disposition to confide the revision of the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties to a congress of all the belligerents.

It is further forecast that the Chancellor will favor partial and progressive disarmament, but that he will not entertain any idea of an arrangement with France concerning Alsace-Lorraine and is absolutely opposed to the return of the two provinces.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5.—Dr. W. S. Solf, German Colonial Secretary, has been appointed to the German Imperial Foreign Secretaryship. It was officially announced in Berlin to-day.

## SAYS AUSTRIA HAS BUT TWO MODERN BATTLESHIPS LEFT

Durazzo, Advanced Base of De-  
pleted Fleet, Rendered Useless,  
Declares Naval Expert.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Austria-Hungary has at the most only two modern battleships left. She has lost a large number of small craft and now Durazzo, the advanced base of her depleted fleet, has been rendered useless, writes the British naval expert, Archibald Hurd, in the Daily Telegraph.

"The American seamen will be cordially congratulated by their comrades in the other Allied navies on the destruction of two Austrian submarines," the writer continues. "The attack was a direct and menacing challenge to the Austro-Hungarian fleet and it presents another effective blow struck at the enemy. Making a way through the mine fields in broad daylight must have been a difficult and hazardous one." We shall probably learn that some of our hardy east coast fishermen, Englishmen and Scotchmen had a hand in clearing the passage for the warships.

## CHIEF OF ESCADRILLE FLYERS DIES IN HOSPITAL

Capt. Armond of the "Storks"  
Was Injured by an Accidental  
Fall.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Capt. Armond, commander of the Stork Escadrille, has died in a hospital at Chalons-sur-Marne of injuries received in an accidental fall. He had the reputation of being one of the best group leaders on the Western front.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS

### FRENCH.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Following is the text of to-day's War Office report: "North of St. Quentin the fighting continues with violence. The French have driven back the enemy, who defended their foot by foot from the height 112 metres southeast of Chardonnay and the wood nearby. We have taken additional prisoners. "Northwest of Rheims we have resumed our vigorous pressure against the enemy along the whole front of the Aisne Canal, which we crossed at several points. Our troops have progressed to the outskirts of Bernicourt. The number of prisoners counted during the past five days is more than 2,500. Thirty-one cannon fell into the hands of the French, including twenty of large calibre, of which five were 210s.

"In Champagne the French and Americans continued their attacks and realized an advance yesterday in the direction of the Arnes, compelling the enemy, who was endangered, to retire on his left flank and withdraw hurriedly from part of the territory east of the region of the Monts. French troops on the sector west of the Suippe, pursuing the enemy rear guards, reached at night the height 360 metres southeast of Moronviller.

"South of Montchaux the French broke up German counter-attacks against the Croix des Soudans and maintained their gains. The enemy, with heavy reinforcements, disputed the terrain on the front between

### BRITISH.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The following report was issued to-day by the British War Office: "Successful minor operations yesterday, north of St. Quentin, resulted in substantial progress south-east of Beaulieu and north of Gouy and Le Catelot," the statement said. "We took over 800 prisoners. "During the night our line was again advanced slightly northwest of Le Catelot."

### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Gen. Pershing's communique for Friday received at the War Department to-day says: "This morning the attack was resumed west of the Meuse. Overcoming a stubborn resistance, we have advanced our line two to five kilometers, carrying Hill 240, north of Exemont, and taking from the enemy the villages of Gienne, Fleville, Chery and Laforge.

In the face of heavy artillery and machine gun fire, troops from Illinois, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Virginia and West Virginia, and Regular troops belonging to Major Gen. R. L. Bullard's corps, forced the enemy back to the Kriemhilde positions south of the Bois de Noret."

### SERBIA.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The following statement has been issued by the Serbian War Office: "We have repulsed Austrian and German reinforcements after some fighting and have pursued them towards the old Serbia-Turkish frontier. We captured 100 prisoners."

## HOLLAND BRANDS AS UNTRUE GERMAN PEACE TALK STORY

Never Invited Belligerents to a  
Parley, Declares Dutch  
Foreign Office.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 5.—Holland has not invited the belligerents to negotiate for peace, it was declared by the Foreign Office to-day. There is not a word of truth in the statement of the Berlin Tageblatt to that effect, he official announcement states.

"The Vienna correspondent of the Tagblatt was quoted in an Amsterdam despatch of Friday night as declaring that Austria-Hungary had requested Holland to invite the belligerents to take part in peace negotiations and that Holland already had sent the invitation."

"The correspondent also said the British reply to the peace note of Baron Burián, Austrian Foreign Minister, had been received by the Austrian Government. A London despatch denied that Great Britain had delivered any sort of a reply to the note."

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 5.—Denial that Turkey is about to seek a separate peace is made in a despatch received here from Vienna which says that the attitude of Turkey toward the Central Powers continues loyal. The despatch adds that all reports that Turkey will follow the course of Bulgaria are incorrect, as the Constantinople Government intends to act in full military and political accord with the Central Powers.

## FRENCH SOLDIERS DIE IN RAID ON HOSPITAL BY GERMAN FLYERS

Wounded Prisoners Sheltered in  
Cellars—One More Count,  
Says Clemenceau.

PARIS, Oct. 5 (Havas).—Many French soldiers were killed or injured when a German airplane bombarded a hospital at Chalons on the night of Oct. 1-2. At the time of the raid German prisoners were being sheltered in the cellars of the hospital.

### CASUALTY LIST CORRECTION

Missing New York Soldier, Now Reported Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Corrections in casualty lists issued by the War Department to-day include names of several from New York and the vicinity.

Among those wounded severely in action, but who previously were reported missing in action, are: R. S. Chapman, No. 133 Forty-fifth Street, Corona, N. Y.; and L. H. Husek, No. 110 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.; H. Polite, No. 14 Madison Avenue, White Plains, reported missing, is wounded, and is in a hospital, instead of missing, as reported; M. J. Krambein, No. 55 Delancey Street, Manhattan, is sick in a hospital, instead of missing, as reported; M. J. Krambein, No. 177 1/2 Hull Street, Brooklyn, reported missing, is in a hospital with wounds.

### France Warns of Reprisals if Aviators Are Executed.

PARIS, Oct. 5 (Havas).—Threats by Austria that Allied aviators dropping or carrying proclamations would be punished with death has led France to notify the Austro-Hungarian Government that if French aviators are executed the French authorities will retaliate by inflicting the same penalty in double proportion upon Austrian officers who are prisoners.

Mamaronck Man Killed.  
MAMARONCK, Oct. 5.—Lieut. Clarence J. Bull, son of Frederick H. Bull, Village Treasurer, was the first Mamaronck man to die in the war. He was killed in action September 15, 1918, and was a graduate of Union College.

## AMERICANS IN HARDEST FIGHT ADVANCE ON KRIEMHILDE LINE ON THE FRONT WEST OF METZ

Meet With Determined Resistance in Attack  
East of Argonne Forest—Twenty-Two  
Enemy Shells Fall Every Minute.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY  
NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Friday, Oct. 4 (Associated Press).—In the attack made yesterday east of the Argonne forest by Gen. Bullard's troops the corps holding the middle of the American line met with most determined resistance during the day. The Americans advanced behind a terrific barrage fire. This bombardment of the enemy lines began at 5:30 o'clock, twenty-two shells falling each minute along the German lines. This was gradually increased to fifty per minute at 6:45 o'clock.

The battle is more violent than any in which the Americans have hitherto been engaged. The American fire had hardly begun to slacken when the German batteries began to speak, and the enemy machine guns commenced to impede the advance of the Americans. Nevertheless, the troops on the center moved steadily ahead. They fought their way through Clergey, which they had shared for several days with the enemy, and before noon had driven the Germans out of Gennes.

The Kriemhilde-Stilling line was reached first by a pivoting attack, swinging northeastward from the Meuse.

The American troops on the left kept in perfect touch with the center and rapidly cleaned up Exemont and Chery and captured Fleville. By noon they had mopped up la Viergeotte and le Menil farm, as well as the Grange farm. They had also taken Hill 240. This advance had been just as rapid as that of the troops further to the east, notwithstanding the fact they went over the top at 5:30 o'clock without any artillery preparation and handed the Germans a big surprise.

Just south of Chery the general advance was slowed up by a German counter-attack and American tanks had to be sent for to drive the enemy back.

The Germans have deliberately set fire to the villages of Romagne, Gennes, Cornay, Bantheville, Chervier, St. Juvin and Marcy. Shells from American guns fell thick along the front and ammunition dumps everywhere were exploded when the shells reached them.

On the center of the line fell the bulk of the work. It was here that the deepest advance of the day had been planned. On the right the troops operating northward along the Meuse met with hardly any resistance at first and easily pushed up to the outskirts of Briulles. German artillery on the east side of the river, however, soon

opened up an enfilading fire which not only affected the extreme right of the American line but carried far toward the center. Then the enemy artillery further west along the line opened up with a barrage through which one infantry regiment had to storm before the American guns could silence the German batteries.

All of the areas back of the American lines were subjected to an intense bombardment before the attack had been going on very long. After crossing No Man's Land and getting into the enemy defenses, the American infantry was met with machine gun fire which was intense all along the line.

The fighting was so bitter everywhere that the number of prisoners taken fell far below the total for the first days of the last two drives. Among those brought in were some belonging to naval units, showing that reinforcements had hurriedly been thrown in against the American attack.

Tanks played a prominent part in the battle, especially on the left of the line near the Argonne forest, where the advance was quite rapid. These machines were able to get over the ground easily because the mud has dried out considerably. In the last two days the co-operation of the tanks with the infantry has been perfect.

"Between the Meuse and the Argonne a greater loss of territory will have dangerous consequences, particularly for the Germans," is a sentence found in a document recently reaching the American intelligence officers. This reflects the point of view of the Germans as to further abandonment of territory west of Verdun. Berlin advice may attribute a German retreat to strategic considerations, but any withdrawal that the Germans may make will be under stress of compulsion from the Allied forces.

The American troops engaged in to-day's attack were well looked after by the American Commissariat. Moving over every road were the Commissary trucks and movable kitchens. The men in the trenches and in the field were not going hungry. Comparatively few of them had occasion to resort to their iron rations. They were served with hot coffee and some sort of substantial cooked food.

### WAR ROMANCE DISCLOSED.

Mother Finds Missing Soldier Took  
Bride Before Sailing.

The publication of yesterday's casualty list disclosed a war romance to the mother of Max Gordon, Company G, 26th Infantry, and deadened the heart of his young mother. The bride of No. 23 East Ninth Street, Private Gordon has been missing since a battle August 27.

Secretly he married two days before he sailed. His mother knew nothing of her son's marriage until yesterday.

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